

These measurements differ but very little from those given by Mr. Wallace in the P. Z. S. 1863, p. 487, and by Mr. Sharpe in his Catalogue of Accipitres, p. 105, but will be seen, by a reference to the measurements which I have given above of *U. torquatus*, to be considerably less than those of the smallest examples, of the like sex, in that species.

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XXII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of South-American Birds of the families Tyrannidæ and Formicariidæ.* By P. L. SCLATER and OSBERT SALVIN.

(Plate IX.)

AMONGST the recent additions to our collections are examples of certain species of the families Tyrannidæ and Formicariidæ, which seem to be undescribed.

They may be characterized as follows:—

1. *TODIROSTRUM SIGNATUM.*

*Todirostrum maculatum*, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 278 (nec Desm.).

Supra olivaceum, capite summo et nucha plumbeis, frontis et pilei antici plumis medialiter vix nigricantibus; alis et cauda fusco-nigris distincte olivaceo limbatis; gula alba, hac et pectore nigro vittatis, abdomine toto flavo, hypochondriis olivaceo striatis; rostro nigricante, mandibulæ basi subtus albicante; pedibus plumbeis: long tota 3·5, alæ 1·9, caudæ 1·5.

*Hab.* Amazonia: Nauta (*Bartlett*), Pebas (*Hauxwell*), Yquitos (*Whitely*).

*Obs.* *T. maculato*, Desm., affine, sed capite summo plumbeo nec nigro facile distinguendum.

The recent acquisition of specimens of the true *T. maculatum* from Bartica Grove, British Guiana, which were sent us by Mr. H. Whitely, has enabled us to compare with them Amazonian specimens formerly referred by us to that species. We now find that the birds from Amazonia are really quite distinct, having a grey instead of a black crown, and want-

ing the hidden white median spot in the centre of the crown, which is present in the true *T. maculatum*.

2. *EUSCARTHMUS PELZELNI*, sp. n.

*Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer*, Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 101 (exempl. ex Cuyaba); Sel. & Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. p. 45 (nec. d'Orb. & Lafr.).

Supra brunnescenti-cinereus, dorso postico et uropygio olivaceo indutis, loris albis; alis et cauda fuscis extus olivaceo limbatis, illis sordide albo bifasciatis; subtus sericeo-albus, pectore pallido fusco lavato; campterio et subalaribus flavidis, his pallidioribus; rostro et pedibus carneis: long. tota 4.0, alæ 1.9, caudæ 1.5.

*Hab.* Cuyaba, Brazil (Natterer, no. 545).

*Mus.* P. L. S.

*Obs.* *E. margaritaceiventer* affinis, sed capite et dorso antico brunneis nec cinereis, rostro quoque omnino carneo distinguendus.

The differences between this bird and *E. margaritaceiventer* of d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye have already been alluded to (Salvin, Ibis, 1880, p. 357). There can be little doubt that the grey-headed bird is the true *E. margaritaceiventer* obtained by d'Orbigny at Corrientes and elsewhere, and identified by him with the *Tachuris pardo ventre de perla* of Azara, of which we have before us a specimen from Tucuman obtained by Durnford and others from Maranura (*Whitely*) and Bahia (*Wucherer*). These last were described by us as *E. wuchereri* (Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. p. 158); for we then believed the Cuyaba bird to be *E. margaritaceiventer*, as it had been determined by Von Pelzeln.

Under this name Von Pelzeln mentions eight specimens of the present species as having been obtained by Natterer in various localities in Southern Brazil.

TYRANNEUTES, gen. nov.

*Tyranneutes* gen. nov. ex fam. Tyrannidarum, generi *Tyrannulo* affine, sed rostro crasso, ad basin dilatato et cauda brevi rotundata diversum. Vibrissæ rictales nullæ. Pedes parvi debiles. Alæ longiusculæ, remige tertio longissimo, secundo et quarto vix brevioribus.

## 3. TYRANNEUTES BRACHYURUS, sp. nov.

Olivaceus, alis caudaque fuscis olivaceo limbatis; crista verticis brevi, celata, flava; subtus dilutior, medialiter flavicans, subalaribus ventre et crisso pallide limonaceis; rostri maxilla cornea, mandibula ad basin albicante; pedibus fuscis: long. tota 2·7, alæ 2·0, caudæ 0·9.

*Hab.* Guiana Britannica (*Whitely*).

*Mus.* S.-G. et P. L. S.

Mr. Whitely has sent several skins of this little Tyrant in his collections from Bartica Grove (Sept. 1879 and February 1880). It is quite unknown to us, and we are constrained to refer it to a new generic section.

The feathers on the vertical line are yellow at their bases; but this colour is scarcely apparent unless the feathers are disturbed. The short tail is slightly rounded.

## 4. MYIARCHUS APICALIS, sp. nov.

Obscure olivaceus; alis nigris, secundariis extus flavido limbatis, primariorum marginibus externis (in quibusdam exemplis) anguste rufescentibus; subtus ad medium pectus pallide cinereus; abdomine et subalaribus sulphureo-flavis; caudæ nigricantis rectricis externæ pogonio externo et ceterarum apicibus latis flavido-albicantibus: long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·5, caudæ 3·3.

*Hab.* Columbia interior.

*Mus.* P. L. S. et S.-G.

*Obs.* Similis *M. tyrannulo*, sed rectricum apicibus late albidis distinguendus.

We are sorry to be obliged to add to the difficult series of this genus, but cannot avoid recognizing the claims of this bird to an independent status. We characterize it under the term by which it has been designated in Selater's collection since 1870. Four examples of it are now before us (all of the peculiar Bogotá make); and we have seen others.

## 5. MYRMOTHERULA GUTTURALIS, sp. nov.

Supra pallide brunnea; alis intus nigris, extus dorso concoloribus; harum tectricibus maculis rotundis apicalibus albis ornatis; subtus cinerea, gutture nigro, albo striato; lateribus et crisso rufescenti perfusis; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis pallide fulvis;

cauda tota brunnea dorso fere concolori; rostro plumbeo, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 3·8, alæ 1·8, caudæ rotundatæ rectr. med. 1·7. *Fem.* Supra brunnea, subtus fulva, alarum tectricibus, sicut in mare, maculatis.

*Hab.* Guiana Britannica (*Whitely*).

*Mus.* S.-G. et P. L. S.

*Obs.* Species inter *M. fulviventrem* et *M. gularem* ponenda, ab hac ventre dilutiore et dorso minus rufescente, neon cauda longiore, ab illa colore corporis inferi cinereo diversa.

Of this little Ant-bird Mr. Whitely has recently transmitted from Bartica Grove, British Guiana, examples of both sexes. Its nearest ally is certainly *M. fulviventris* of Panama and Western Ecuador; but we think it not possible to regard it as otherwise than specifically distinct.

# 6. *TERENURA SPODIOPTILA*, sp. n. (Plate IX. fig. 1.)

Supra fusco-cinerea, pileo summo et nucha nigris; stria superciliari, loris, capitis lateribus et corpore subtus cinereis, gula albicantior; dorso toto læte castaneo, alis nigricantibus, albo distincte bifasciatis, tectricibus alarum minoribus nigricantibus; rostri maxilla nigra, mandibula albicante, pedibus plumbeis: long. tota 3·7, alæ 1·95, caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·65, tarsi 0·6.

*Hab.* Guiana Britannica (*H. Whitely*).

*Obs.* *T. humerali* affinis, sed tectricibus alarum minoribus nigris nec castaneis distinguenda.

Of this distinct species Mr. Henry Whitely has sent us a male example from Bartica Grove, British Guiana. In its general coloration it much resembles *T. humeralis* and *T. callinota*; but its greyer tint and black lesser wing-coverts at once distinguish it, the latter in *T. humeralis* being chestnut and in *T. callinota* bright yellow. The only other species of the genus with which we are acquainted is *T. maculata* of South-eastern Brazil. In this species the head and the throat are distinctly striped and the wing-coverts are white.

In our 'Nomenclator' we included another species, *Formicivora caloptera*, Selater (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 142) in the genus *Terenura*. This on further examination proves to be not a Formicarian at all, but a Tyrant-bird closely allied to *Serphophaga pæcilocerca*, and identical with *S. leucura*, Lawrence (Ibis,



Tab. 1881 PLIK



JGKeulemans lith.

Hanhart imp

1. *TERENURA SPODIOPTILA*.  
2.3.        „        *HUMERALIS*.

1875, p. 384, pl. ix. f. 2). This bird must therefore stand as *Serphophaga caloptera*, Mr. Lawrence's name being a synonym. The position of *S. pæcilocerca* and *S. caloptera* in the genus *Serphophaga* is open to question, as their affinity to members of the genus *Ochthæca* is obvious. The last-named bird has already been assigned to *Ochthæca* by Taczanowski (P. Z. S. 1879, p. 233).

On the Plate the type of *T. spodioptila* is figured (fig. 1), and also the type specimens of *T. humeralis* (figs. 2 male and fig. 3 female), the latter obtained by Mr. Buckley near Sarayacu, in Ecuador.

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XXIII.—Notes on a 'Catalogue of the Accipitres in the British Museum' by R. Bowdler Sharpe (1874). By J. H. GURNEY.

[Continued from p. 124.]

THE genus *Harpagus* would seem to be most naturally followed by the group of oriental Dwarf Falcons, or Falconets as they have been sometimes called, for which Vigors in 1824 proposed the generic appellation of *Hierax*; but this name having been preoccupied, has been changed by Mr. Sharpe to *Microhierax*, which will no doubt be henceforward accepted as the title of the genus.

In three species of *Microhierax*, viz. *M. eutolmus*, *M. fringillarius*, and *M. erythrogeus*, there is, in some specimens, a bidentation of the mandible, almost as complete as in the genus *Harpagus*; but in most individuals the hinder tooth is merely represented by a sinuation, more or less strongly pronounced and sometimes scarcely noticeable; and it is a curious circumstance that this variation does not in the genus *Microhierax* appear to be dependent upon age, but to be simply a matter of individual peculiarity.

I have not examined the bills of *M. melanoleucus* and of *M. sinensis*, or of more than two specimens of *M. latifrons*. In one of the last-named birds the hinder tooth was absent; and in the other it was represented by a sinuation, which, though perceptible, could not properly be called a tooth.